

**SAMPLE PAPER**  
**SESSION -2019-20**  
**CLASS – XI**  
**SUBJECT - HISTORY**

**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**Max Marks : 80**

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**General Instructions:**

1. Answer all questions. Some questions have choice.
  2. Part A carries 20 questions of 1 mark each.
  3. Part B carries 7 questions of 3 marks each.
  4. Part C carries 4 questions of 6 marks each.
  5. Part D carries 3 questions of 6 marks each.
  6. Part E carries 6 marks map work.
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**PART A**

**State whether the following statements are True or False?**

1. The Byzantine empire promoted Christianity and the Sasanian empire patronised Zoroastrianism,
2. The first Mesopotamian tablets were written around 3200 BCE contained picture like signs and numbers.
3. Mecca became the administrative and Medina the religious capital of the emerging Islamic state.
4. Under the newly conquered Islamic states, the land tax levied on muslims was called *ushr*, while the land tax levied on Hindus was called *kharaj*.
5. The Sufis believed in music and frequently held musical concerts to induce ecstasy.
6. The concept of *adab* implied literary and cultural refinement.
7. Crusades was the term used for the religious wars fought between the Muslims and the Jews.

**Fill in the blanks:**

8. Mesopotamia today is a part of modern day country of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The languages spoken in Mesopotamia were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The regime established by Augustus in 27 BCE was called the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Prophet Muhammad belonged to the \_\_\_\_\_ tribe.
12. After Prophet's death, \_\_\_\_\_ was chosen to be the first Caliph.
13. The first Ummayyad Caliph Muawiya shifted the capital to \_\_\_\_\_.



(d) All of the above

20. Which of the following statements about religion in Rome is incorrect ?

- (a) Romans believed in multiplicity of Gods and and worshipped many gods and goddesses
- (b) Judaism was another important religious tradition in the Roman empire
- (c) Christianity was introduced in the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- (d) None of the above.

### **PART B**

**(Attempt any 6 questions from Q21 to 27)**

21. Give a brief history of human evolution.

22. Explain the structure of the Roman society with special focus on the family.

23. Bipedalism proved useful to the early man in more ways than one. Justify the statement.

24. What were the main features of the Ummayyad rule.

25. How were cities planned in the early Islamic civilization?

26. The lack of a fixed law of succession and the resultant civil war was the main reason behind the weakening of the Mongols as a force to reckon with. Do you agree with the statement?

27. Trace the growth of Persian in the early Islamic empire.

### **PART C**

**(Attempt any 3 questions from Qs 28 to 31)**

28. 'Mesopotamia enjoyed a favourable geography'. Elaborate.

29. How far is it correct to say that much of the economy in the Roman Empire rested on the slave labour?

30. Give a glimpse into the political, social, economic and religious life of the Bedouins before the rise of Islam.

31. Discuss the Regional Continuity and the Replacement models associated with human evolution.

### **PART D**

**Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:**

#### **32. Doctor Galen on how Roman Cities Treated the Countryside**

'The famine prevalent for many successive years in many provinces has clearly displayed for men of any understanding the effects of malnutrition in generating illness. The city dwellers, as it

was their custom to collect and store enough grain for the whole of the next year immediately after the harvest, carried off all the wheat, barley, beans and lentils, and left to the peasants various kinds of pulse – after taking quite a large proportion of these to the city. After consuming what was left in the course of the winter, the country people had to resort to unhealthy foods in the spring; they ate twigs and shoots of trees and bushes and bulbs and roots of inedible plants...’

(i) What was a ‘city’ in the Roman empire? (2)

(ii) How far is it correct to say that the countryside generated much of the wealth in the Roman empire? (4)

### 33. The Hadza

‘The Hadza are a small group of hunters and gatherers, living in the vicinity of Lake Eyasi, a salt, rift-valley lake... The country of the eastern Hadza, dry, rocky savanna, dominated by thorn scrub and acacia trees... is rich in wild foods. Animals are exceptionally numerous and were certainly commoner at the beginning of the century. Elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, giraffe, zebra, waterbuck, gazelle, warthog, baboon, lion, leopard and hyena are all common, as are smaller animals such as porcupine, hare, jackal, tortoise and many others. All of these animals, apart from the elephant, are hunted and eaten by the Hadza. The amount of meat that could be regularly eaten without endangering the future of the game is probably greater than anywhere else in the world where hunters and gatherers live or have lived in the recent past. Vegetable food – roots, berries, the fruit of the baobab tree, etc. – though not often obvious to the casual observer, is always abundant even at the height of the dry season in a year of drought. The type of vegetable food available is different in the six-month wet season from the dry season but there is no period of shortage. The honey and grubs of seven species of wild bee are eaten; supplies of these vary from season to season and from year to year. Sources of water are widely distributed over the country in the wet season but are very few in the dry season. The Hadza consider that about 5-6 kilometres is the maximum distance over which water can reasonably be carried and camps are normally sited within a kilometre of a water source. Part of the country consists of open grass plains but the Hadza never build camps there. Camps are invariably sited among trees or rocks, and by preference, among both. The eastern Hadza assert no rights over land and its resources. Any individual may live wherever he likes and may hunt animals, collect roots, berries, and honey and draw water anywhere in Hadza country without any sort of restriction... In spite of the exceptional numbers of game animals in their area, the Hadza rely mainly on wild vegetable matter for their food. Probably as much as 80 percent of their food by weight is vegetable, while meat and honey together account for the remaining 20 percent. Camps are commonly small and widely dispersed in the wet season, large and concentrated near the few available sources of water in the dry season. There is never any shortage of food even in the time of drought.’

- Written in 1960 by James Woodburn, an anthropologist.

(i) Explain the site catchment of the Hadza community. (3)

(ii) ‘The life of Hadza community is a perfect example of transformation from gatherer hunter society to a society based on self-subsistence and trade.’ Explain. (3)

34. Altamira is a cave site in Spain. The paintings on the ceiling of the cave were first brought to the attention of Marcelino Sanz de Sautuola, a local landowner and an amateur archaeologist, by his daughter Maria in November 1879. The little girl was running about in the cavern and playing

about here and there, while her father was digging the floor of the cave. Suddenly she noticed the paintings on the ceiling: 'Look Papa, oxen!' At first, her father just laughed, but soon realised that some sort of paste rather than paint had been used for the paintings and became 'so enthusiastic that he could hardly speak.' He published a booklet the following year, but for almost two decades his findings were dismissed by European archaeologists on the ground that these were too good to be ancient.

- (i) State the importance of Altamira in the history of human evolution. (2)
- (ii) Is it correct to say that the cave paintings at Altamira were discovered accidentally? (2)
- (iii) How do the cave paintings help us in reconstructing a history of the early man? (2)

### **PART E (Map Pointing)**

35. Mark and label the following on an outline map of the world:

- a) Babylon
- b) Mecca
- c) Damascus
- d) Mongolia
- e) Heidelberg
- f) Altamira